

THE TIMES.

VOL. III.—NO 34.

MOOSE JAW N. W. T., FRIDAY JANUARY 1, 1892.

J. N. McDONALD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CALL AND SEE THOSE OAK ROCKERS FOR XMAS

JOHN BELLAMY.

Canadian Pacific Elevator System.

How the Manitoba and North West Crop is Handled.

One of the advantages which the grain trade of America has, is the superior system of handling which is in vogue. This is an advantage which extends to the grower, as well as to the grain dealer, and which enables us to compete to good advantage with other grain-exporting countries. In Russia, for instance, as well as in some other countries, there are vast areas of land well adapted to the growth of grain crops, but their systems of handling the crops are not such as to encourage grain growing. Everything is on a more primitive scale than here. The facilities for rapidly and economically handling large quantities of grain, have not been carried to such a state of perfection, as on this continent.

While America in general takes the lead in the matter of grain handling facilities, there is no part of this continent where better facilities for handling grain exist, than right here in Manitoba. From the date of the opening of Manitoba to settlement, it was recognized that this region would be pre-eminently a grain exporting country, and accordingly facilities for handling grain were provided from the start on the most modern system. The Canadian Pacific railway management took the lead in this respect, and laid down such rules for the handling of grain, as would lead to the establishment of a modern elevator system along their lines in Manitoba and the adjacent country westward from the province. These rules provoked some hostility at first, and were considered rather too stringent; but time has demonstrated the wisdom. Manitoba has now a splendid system of country elevators, erected for the purpose of receiving grain from the growers, and the railway companies have done everything in their power to encourage the erection of modern style of elevators along their lines.

Not only has the Canadian Pacific company encouraged the erection of elevators at country points, but it has established an elevator system of its own, at terminal and transfer points. Grain marketed along the Canadian Pacific in Manitoba, is shipped eastward over this road, and reaches the first transfer points at Fort William or Port Arthur, two ports on the north-western coast of Lake Superior. During the season of navigation, most grain shipped eastward is transferred from the cars at these ports and sent on by water, as the water freight rate is cheaper than by the all-rail route. It therefore became necessary to establish an elevator system at these ports, to facilitate the transfer of grain from the cars to boats.

LAKE SUPERIOR ELEVATORS

The first elevator was established at Port Arthur in 1883. This elevator has a capacity of 350,000 bushels. It has recently been leased to a private party, but will be operated as usual, for receiving, discharging and storing grain.

It was recognized that the Port Arthur elevator would not long be equal to the growing demands of the Manitoba grain trade, and so in 1884 a second mammoth elevator was established at Port William, and was designated "Elevator A." The limit capacity of this big structure is 1,250,000 bushels, which means an actual storage capacity of about 1,250,000 bushels. This is a most substantial structure in every respect.

In the winter of 1887, a large flat warehouse was erected at Port William to provide temporary storage for the crush of grain, and the following summer "Elevator B" was built and was ready for operation by the fall of the same year. Elevator B has a capacity of 1,300,000 bushels. These Fort William elevators have been built on the most modern principles, and they are furnished with the latest improved

machinery for handling and cleaning grain. They were erected under the supervision of Mr. Wm. J. Ross, superintendent of construction, etc., of the Canadian Pacific company, who has also had general supervision over the erection of all the company's elevators. The shipping facilities at Fort William could not be better, the place being near the mouth of the Kaministiquia river. Boats from the lake can proceed up the river and moor right alongside the elevators, and a large cargo can be spouted into them in a very short time.

There Lake Superior elevators are designed for storage, as well as for receiving and discharging purposes, hence their large capacity. During the winter season a large quantity of grain is stored at these points, so that it may be shipped eastward by water after navigation opens in the spring.

An important point about an elevator is its capacity to receive grain. That is, its ability to unload cars. When a large number of cars are to be loaded, it is necessary that this should be done with as little delay as possible. In this respect, the Fort William elevators are well equipped. The number of cars which can be handled in a given time, however, depends upon the class of grain. There are separate bins in the elevators, for different grades of grain, and where one car is of one grade and the next car is of another grade, and so on, it will take longer than if there were only one grade.

The elevator facilities at Fort William will be extended as the requirements of the trade demand. The immense grain crop grown in Manitoba this year, made it evident that more storage accommodation was required, and accordingly work was commenced last fall on an annex to elevator A. Work is now being pushed on this annex, and it is expected that it will be ready to receive grain some time during January. Even with this addition to the storage facilities, it is evident that all the available space at Fort William and Port Arthur will be required, this winter, and more too. The capacity of the annex will be about 1,250,000 bushels, so that when it is completed, the total storage capacity at our two Lake Superior ports will be about 4,000,000 bushels. The annex is designed simply as a storage elevator, and is without any machinery. It will be operated from the power of elevator A. While the increased storage capacity which will be afforded by this annex will be urgently needed, still it is the opinion among grain men that it would be much better if the annex had been supplied with loading and cleaning machinery, so as to be independent of elevator A.

Regarding the future extension of the company's facilities at our upper lake ports, we may say that it is altogether probable another large elevator or will be erected at Port William next summer. The rapid increase in the grain crops of Manitoba will no doubt necessitate this.

OWEN SOUND ELEVATOR.

The next point eastward, where the Canadian Pacific company has an elevator is at Owen Sound, Ontario, a port on Georgian Bay, an arm of Lake Huron. The company has a line of steamships running between Port William and Owen Sound. After having made the trip from Fort William to Owen Sound by water, the grain is again transferred to the cars at the latter port to be sent on eastward either for export or for distribution to points throughout eastern Canada. It therefore became necessary to have an elevator at Owen Sound, to facilitate the transfer of grain from the boats to cars. This elevator was designed by Mr. Ross, and erected in 1883. It has a capacity of 285,000 bushels. This elevator is not properly speaking a storage elevator, hence its more limited capacity. It is primarily a receiving and discharging elevator, established for the purpose of facilitating the

handling of grain at this point. It was therefore designed with a view of doing rapid work in handling grain. It has what is known as a marine leg, for unloading boats, and can handle 8,000 to 10,000 bushels per hour. It is a well built structure, and is one of the most complete of the company's elevators.

There are other lake ports east, such as Goderich, Sarnia, Kingston, etc., where elevator facilities exist for handling grain. The Owen Sound one, however, is the only one established by the Canadian Pacific company, and this elevator was established in view of Owen Sound having been selected as the eastern terminal port of the company's upper lake steamship line. A great deal of grain is carried by water eastward from Lake Superior ports by other steamers and vessels than those owned by the Canadian Pacific company, and it may be taken to any eastern port in the discretion of the shipper. The bulk of shipments the past fall from Fort William by water have gone to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and thence by rail to New York, for shipment across the Atlantic.

THE MONTREAL ELEVATOR.

The next point at which the Canadian Pacific Railway company has established an elevator system is at the city of Montreal. During the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence river considerable grain goes to Montreal for export, and it is transferred from the cars at that port to ocean ships. "Elevator A" was built at Montreal in 1885, and operated early in 1886. It has a capacity of 650,000 bushels. "Elevator B" was erected at the same place in 1886. It has the same capacity as "A," but is of a more modern pattern. The work of this elevator is mostly unloading cars and discharging into ships; but by means of a floating elevator, boats can be unloaded into this elevator.

Grain is taken into all the company's elevators on grade. It must therefore be inspected by the official grain inspector before being received. A shipper placing grain in any of the elevators does not necessarily receive the same grain over again, but only the same quality of grain. He holds the inspector's certificate of the grade of the grain, and he simply receives out a like quantity of the same grade as his certificate calls for. If he puts in No. 1 hard wheat, he is entitled to receive out No. 1 hard, but not necessarily the exact grain that he placed in. For many reasons, it will be apparent to the reader, that the grain could not be kept separate for every shipper. Hence the necessity for the official system of inspection.—Commercial.

TORONTO, Dec. 19.—Judgment was given here to-day in the bribery charges against the Liberals for using railway passes in the North Perth election. The judges held the use of passes did not constitute bribery, as free conveyance provided by the Grand Trunk was on the same principle as a party furnishing teams gratis for election purposes.

The Duluth News says: Another bad case of grip is reported from North Dakota. A Jamestown girl had a chance to marry a Montana millionaire recently, but she didn't get her grip packed soon enough, and he changed his mind.

An extensive prairie fire, says the Macleod Gazette, was raging last Thursday and Friday to the south of Macleod. It was probably quite as far as the St. Mary's river.

Lindsay, Dec. 23.—South Victoria Reformers have nominated Thomas Walters, mayor of Lindsay, for the Commons.

Milton, Ont., Dec. 23.—The Halton Liberals to-day nominated John Waddie for the Commons.

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LUMBER,
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The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1892.

We congratulate Mr. H. U. Rorison on his election by acclamation to the Mayorship of our prosperous and growing town for 1892. Mr. Rorison should make a good Mayor and will no doubt "fill" the chair at the head of the Council Board with dignity and grace. He was one of the early settlers and was one of the Council of 1885. There is more hard work than honor in the position at present, but in future years when Moose Jaw has grown into a large and flourishing city, those who filled the Mayor's chair when the town is small will look back with pride to the sacrifices they made of time and talents for the good of the town. Mr. Rorison is the unanimous choice of the ratepayers of Moose Jaw and as such his responsibilities are proportionately increased. Town affairs are in such a shape at present that they will require the exercise of his best judgment.

THE NOMINATIONS.

At 10 o'clock on Monday last Mr. Returning Officer Birbeck announced to the few ratepayers assembled in Russell Hall, that he was prepared to receive nominations for civic honors. Not much interest was taken in it by our citizens and no person seemed anxious to assume the responsibilities and duties of the mayorship. Mr. H. U. Rorison was at last prevailed on to accept the nomination and was declared elected by acclamation. For Councilors the following were nominated:—W. Walsh, O. B. Eys, A. Davidson, W. W. Neelands, J. G. Chalmers, C. A. Gass, J. Bellamy, E. Colpitts, A. Wilcox, Geo. Holdsworth.

CHILI AND THE UNITED STATES.

War is said to be imminent between the little South American republic of Chili and the big republic to the south of us. Last summer Chili was torn asunder by a revolutionary war, during which feeling among the people ran high against the Americans residing in the country for sympathizing with the rebels. A number of the sailors of an American ship were attacked in the streets of Valpariso and some of them were killed. The American government at once demanded reparation which the Chilean government has so far refused. President Montt and the Chilean government claim that they are no more responsible for the attack on American citizens in Valpariso, than the United States government was for the lynching of Italian citizens in New Orleans. The spread eagle American press have been goading the government on a declaration of war, and in all likelihood the declaration will be early in the New Year. The President's message to congress states plainly that Chili must make reparation or fight and it is almost a certainty that the little republic will fight. Chilians are good fighters and are very patriotic. In the end they will be overcome by the might and wealth of the great North American republic but they may make things interesting for a short time. The present is an excellent opportunity for the United States to show moderation and conciliation instead of resorting to force, on a very clumsy excuse.

1892.

We have reached another of those milestones in the pathway of time, which the revolving year brings around with unerring punctuality. The past year has been one of prosperity throughout the Dominion of Canada. The crops in every part, and especially in Western Canada have been enormous. The granaries and warehouses are filled to overflowing with wheat, and the railways are taxed to their utmost to carry the grain to the seaboard for shipment to the markets of the old world. The development of this great western land has progressed favorably during the year that has gone, and we can look forward with bright hopes and expectations to even greater achievements in the future. On Jan. 1st 1892 Canadians have cause for thankfulness and can enjoy a really Happy New Year. Peace and plenty prevail, "No war or battle sound" is heard within our borders. No sentinel stands guard, on the look out for the enemy. As the joyous bells, last night "rang out the old and rang in the new," in no part of the world did they usher in the new year under a more hopeful outlook than in the young Dominion of Canada.

COUNCIL OR NO COUNCIL FOR 1892.

Town election matters have been placed in rather a bad muddle, by the resignation since nomination day of five of the ten candidates nominated for the Council. Messrs. Chalmers, Gass, Bellamy, Wilcox and Holdsworth have placed their resignations in the hands of the Returning Officer. This leaves only five candidates where six must be elected. The Municipal Ordinance makes no provision for cases like this but we suppose an appeal will have to be made to the Lieutenant Governor for authority to hold another nomination and election. We have not yet heard what decision the town Solicitor has given in the matter. It does seem a disgrace that six men cannot be found in the town, who will take enough interest in civic affairs to serve for a year on the Council board. This is in marked contrast to the hot contest for seats at the Council table last year. The action of some of the business men of the town in refusing to have anything to do with civic affairs shows a lack of public spirit on their part. When men become so wrapped up in their private business so as to be unwilling to devote any time to the welfare of the community they cease to be good citizens. Ratepayers and citizens of Moose Jaw, consider the situation and reflect on the effect the present state of affairs will have on the future of the town.

THE FENCE ORDINANCE.

Mr. Reamann, M. L. A. has introduced a bill in the Assembly, amending the "Fence Ordinance." The bill proposes to simplify the law regarding the erection of fences. The old ordinance practically prohibited the erection of fences by farmers on the plains, where wood is scarce. Mr. Reamann's amendment proposes to do away with the section of the old ordinance which compelled farmers to have a second fence around their grain stacks inside the legal fence. It also proposes to do away with top rails on wire fences. From conversation with farmers on this subject we learn that Mr. Reamann's bill meets with the approval of a large number of them. Mr. Gilmore, a practical and successful farmer of the Buffalo Lake district suggests that instead of a top rail being required to make a legal fence, it be left optional with the farmers to construct other protection for stock in the following shape viz: by ploughing three or four furrows wide and throwing the clay up in an embankment, the clay being taken out a couple of furrows deep, forming both a ditch and an embankment. The wire fence could then be built in the centre of the embankment. He holds that an animal even when running at full speed, would be stopped by this guard and protected as well as by the top rail. We recommend the scheme to the consideration of the Assembly and the farmers interested.

Wheat, in car load lots advanced this week to 65 cents. Prices at farmers' wagons remain unchanged. It is not coming in very fast, and buyers are not very anxious for it, the cause being difficulty of shipment.

THE "MOOSE JAW SCHOOL."

In the Regina Leader of Dec. 29, there appeared a letter under the above heading, signed "Subscriber" and dated "Moose Jaw December 26th 1891." The main objects of the letter appear to be to defend the School board for their recent actions in the matter of engaging a teacher for the intermediate department and to give the Editor of the TIMES a "raking up" for his criticism of these actions. In the TIMES of last week we stated that the ratepayers wished to know the reasons for Mr. Lang's dismissal, and here is what "Subscriber to the Leader" says on the matter.

"According to newspaper etiquette the editorial columns are generally understood to be for the Editor's sentiments exclusively; in this issue he places himself in the middle piece for the public and says the ratepayers would like to know why Mr. Lang was dismissed."

It is really amusing to read the effusion of this would be censor of the press. What does he know about "newspaper etiquette"? Just about as much as he knows about the work of a schoolroom. It is true that the Editor and publisher alone is responsible for what appears in the editorial columns, but we are proud in our editorial column to be able to express the sentiments of the public as "Subscriber" acknowledges. In making the statement we expressed not only our own sentiments but the sentiments of five-sixths of the parents and ratepayers of the town. The writer in a subsequent part of his letter makes it clear that he is either a member of the Board or a person who is in the confidence of certain members of the Board. He endeavors to give the impression that Mr. Lang refused to re-engage at the same salary as last year. The facts of the matter are as follows: The Secretary of the Board was instructed to write a letter to each of the teachers, asking them whether they were open for re-engagement for 1892, at the same salaries as they received in 1891. Mr. Lang replied that he expected an increase of salary but before the Board met, he wrote another letter, cancelling his former letter and stating that he was open for re-engagement at the same salary. A motion was brought up in the Board by Mr. Baker that Mr. Lang be re-engaged at a salary of \$600. This not getting a second was not considered, and a motion of a teacher be advertised for, was carried. "Subscriber's" first reason fails to the ground when viewed in the light of the above facts. He also endeavors to make capital out of the report of the Inspector, which it is true was adverse to Mr. Lang. But then we have personally heard three of the Board declare that they did not pay any attention to the Inspector's report, and did not lay any stress on it whatever. At his first inspection of the school in 1891 the Inspector spoke very highly of Mr. Lang's methods of teaching and of the condition of his department. What induced him to change his opinion in the short space of four months? The pupils in that department had at the time of inspection been only under Mr. Lang's charge for six weeks, and clearly he could not be held responsible for their backward condition. We are of the opinion that the real reasons are those given by a member of the Board to Mr. Lang, personally and which are not at all creditable to men occupying prominent public positions. Did the trustees ever pay an official visit to the school, during the past year? Have they ever spent an hour in the schoolroom, watching the conduct and management of the school? Have they ever examined the Visitor's Book to see what ministers, members of the Board of Education and others have written regarding the school or do they form their opinions and regulate their actions by the tales that are carried from school and gossiped around town. The ratepayers of the town will expect an explanation at the annual meeting to be held next Thursday. With regard to what "Subscriber" says about the editor of the TIMES not acting in the interests of the ratepayers, we have simply to refer them to the back number of the TIMES for a proof of the falseness of the charge. Our only excuse for paying any attention to an anonymous scribbler in a newspaper of another town is to correct the false impressions regarding the situation, which he endeavors to create. We are only taking Mr. Lang's part so far as justice demands. A teacher in a school and the petition of over fifty ratepayers should be treated with at least, ordinary courtesy.

Methodist Sunday School Christmas Tree.

The Methodist Sunday School, this year, surpassed all previous attempts in the way of Christmas tree entertainments. They have for the past three years held their annual entertainments in Campbell's hall on Christmas evenings, a night well adapted to bring out a large audience. Their success in previous years attracted a large crowd, Campbell's large hall being filled to the door with a highly appreciative audience. The children had been well drilled in their several pieces by the Officers and Teachers and performed their parts in a manner highly creditable both to themselves and their teachers. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, mottoes and Chinese lanterns, during the afternoon, and just before the programme commenced, Superintendent J. E. Annable had a balloon ascension and also one at the close which was a decided success. The balloons which measured about twelve feet in height and about ten feet in circumference when inflated, behaved very well. When the signal was given to "let go," they rose gracefully into the air to the height of several hundred feet and then drifted off towards the north until they were lost to sight. The wind was blowing from the south and a few degrees west and at first the balloons took a north-westerly direction then as they ascended higher appeared to meet another current of air which changed their direction to north-east. We have not yet heard of the remains of the balloons being found out in the Buffalo Lake district. Rev. John Spicer acted as chairman for the entertainment.

The Superintendent then read the report of the School for the year, after which the following programme was given.

Recitation, Boyd Simpson.
Song and Chorus, 'Joy Bells.'
Tableau.
Recitation, Nellie Annable.
Dialogue 'Mother Goose' by six scholars.
Tableau 'The House of David.'
Song, 'This Song is for Thee' by A. Hicks and Paul.
Recitation 'Mamma' by six scholars.
Recitation, 'The Schoolmaster's Guests,' Leslie McDonald.
Song, 'Who I Love,' Minnie Sinal.
Recitation, Etta Rorison.
Song, 'We'll be Right Instead of Wrong,' By Eight Scholars.
Recitation, 'The Methodist Way,' Alice McLean.
Song, 'The Man Behind the Plow,' Laura and Ida Battell.
Recitation, 'Aunt Sally & Limping Joe,' W. A. Seils.
A Parody on 'Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works,' by Mrs. Bellamy's Class.
Song, 'Angels' Wings,' Intermediate Scholars.
Mr. Brown's New Invention.
Recitation, 'Mother's Bible,' Laura Battell.
Song and Chorus, 'Christmas Bells,' Intermediate Scholars.
Tableau, 'Santa Claus' Home.'
Distribution of Gifts.
God Save The Queen.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned Henry Le Jensen of the Town of Regina in the North West Territories, Banker, have been appointed Receiver of the estate, assets and effects of the partnership heretofore existing between William J. Jackson and Charles S. Green, both of the Qu'Appelle Valley in the District of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan.
All persons having claims against the said partnership are hereby required to send to me at Regina P. M. office on or before the Thirty-first day of January, 1892 their claims and statements of claims, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities if any held by them.
And notice is also hereby given that, after the said date, I will proceed to distribute the said partnership estate, assets and effects of the said partnership among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which I shall have had notice.

Dated at Regina the 24th day of December, 1891.
HENRY LE JENSEN, Receiver.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing session of the legislature of the North West Territories for an Act to confirm the powers conferred on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada by the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Forty-second and Forty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign and Chaptered respectively 67 and 85, in regard to those portions of the Company's work and undertaking which are local and to make the said Company a Corporation under the laws of the North West Territories, and to authorize it to carry on its business in the North West Territories, and to construct, erect, acquire, lease, maintain and operate local lines of telephone for the transmission of messages between any cities, towns, villages or other places in the said Territories and for other purposes.
Dated this Fourteenth day of October, A. D., 1891.

MCDONALD, TUPPER, PHIPPS & TUPPER, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to kindly settle their accounts before January 1st 1892, otherwise the accounts will be placed in the hands of a Solicitor for collection.
THOS. FRANKS.

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1891. 1892

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Apples, Pears, Oranges, Lemons, and Grapes.

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33 PER CENT. OFF All PLUSH GOODS.

25 Per Cent. Off All Leather Goods.

The above Sweeping Reductions will be Made in the Lines mentioned Regardless of Cost.

To parties having accounts unsettled, I would say, do not think the amount too small to be of service to me just now. I need every dollar so kindly attend to the matter at once.

I AM JUST PLACING A FRESH STOCK OF

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Books, Stationery, &c.

ANNABLE BLOCK. W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY JAN. 1, 1891.

TOWN and COUNTRY.

Mr. A. W. Wright, intends leaving next week for a visit to Listowel, Ontario.

The North West Legislative Assembly will adjourn this afternoon, until Monday next.

Special memorial services were held in the Methodist Church, Tamesville, Ontario, in memory of Mr. H. Jackson, and his daughter Myrtle, victims of the fire in Moose Jaw. Mr. Jackson's relatives live in Tamesville and are members of that Church.

We draw the attention of the farmers of the district to an excellent article on the first page, reprinted from Winnipeg Commercial, a perusal of which will show them what facilities for shipping and storing grain have been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The following is the copy of the change of advertisement, handed in too late for this issue by Mr. T. W. Robinson. "We have piles of remnants in almost every line of goods which we want to clean out before stock taking. We will sell them at prices that will astonish you." Watch for it next week.

Mr. Geo. M. Cartney, of the Buffalo Lake district left on Saturday night's express for a two months visit to friends in Ontario.

Mr. A. H. Glenn, left on Monday evening for a three months' visit to Howick, P.Q. Mr. Glenn will return in the spring bringing up a car load of stock and settlers' effects.

Miss M. Wilson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Bradshaw, for the past few months, left on Wednesday evening for her home in Ontario.

The Conservatives of South Winnipeg have nominated Mr. Robert Rogers of Clearwater, to oppose the Greenway candidate, at the approaching local election.

There was no service in the English Church, last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Manning, having gone to the English Village to hold service. The congregation attended the other churches in the town.

A Watch night service was held last night in the Methodist Church, commencing at 22.30. o'clock. Rev. Messrs. Clay, McGregor, Loach and Spicer took part in the service. After 24 o'clock congratulations and good wishes were in order.

The Eastern Excursions by the C.P.R. are drawing to a close and have been well patronized although many were unable to leave while the tickets are on sale. The fifteen days permitted for going journey allow passengers who have not been able to leave before the 30th a little grace, as tickets purchased on the 30th December are available to leave until about the 9th January thus enabling passengers to reach destination within their limit.

Christmas, was the coldest day of the season.

The Times wishes its patrons and the public generally, A Very Happy New Year.

Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, has gone to the south of France, for the winter, on the advice of a London physician.

Parties owing accounts to the Times will kindly call and settle. A news paper cannot be run without money.

The Dominion parliament has been further prorogued until Feb. 1st 1892.

Mr. Mhos Franks, left on Saturday night's express, for a visit to friends in Ontario.

Most of the threshing outfits at work in the district had to suspend operations this week, owing to the extreme cold weather.

Next Thursday is the date of the annual meeting of ratepayers in school districts in the North West Territories. See notices in another column.

The annual week of united and universal prayer under the direction of the Evangelical Alliance will begin on Sunday next. Union prayer meetings of the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations will be held in the two churches, alternately, beginning in the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening. All are cordially invited. The meetings will commence at half past seven, sharp. The following is the programme for the week:—

Monday, Jan. 4th, Confession, Humiliation, Praise; In the Presbyterian Church.

Tuesday, Jan. 5th, The Church of Christ; In Methodist Church.

Wednesday, Jan. 6th, Families and the Young; In Presbyterian Church.

Thursday, Jan. 7th, Nations and the World; In Methodist Church.

Friday, Jan. 8th, Missions, home and foreign; In Presbyterian Church.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the town council was held in Russell Hall on Tuesday evening Dec. 29th. Present, Councillors Gass, Bellamy, Palmer and Herrler.

Herrler—Bellamy—that Councillor Gass take the chair—Carried.

A communication was received from Dr. Scott of Moosomin re. the erection of a brick building on Main St. The Clerk was instructed to reply to Dr. Scott informing him that the Council were now passing a bylaw establishing a fire limit.

Accounts were received as follows:—Dawson Bole & Co. \$13.59, acid for chemical engine; H. McDougall lumber account, \$315.52; H. Battell, for taking care of G. Waterhouse, \$41.00; H. Lang for work on town books, \$10. The accounts of H. Lang and H. McDougall were ordered to be paid.

The accounts of Dawson, Bole & Co. and H. Battell were referred to the finance committee.

Bylaw No. 93, establishing fire limits and governing the erection of buildings, was read a first and second time and referred to a committee of the whole council for consideration clause by clause. Council adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of the town of Moose Jaw was held in Russell Hall, on Monday evening last, to give the retiring Council an opportunity of giving an account of their stewardship for the past year. Town Clerk Birbeck called the meeting to order, and read a statement of the receipts and expenditures made during the year.

Councillor Herrier then spoke, defending his actions as Chairman of Committee of License and Police and regretting his inability to be present at meetings of the Council during the summer, owing to absence from town.

Councillor Bellamy as Chairman of the Board of Works, read a statement showing the moneys expended and the improvements made in his department during the year.

Councillor Colpitts as Chairman of the Health Committee, gave a report from his department. Fortunately there was not much to be done in the way of relief during the year. He had been nominated again but did not want the situation.

This being all the Councillors present, the Chairman then called on aspiring candidates to address the meeting.

Mr. W. W. Neelands then spoke, criticizing the statement as read by the Clerk, and said that if the present Council had spent less time in trying to show up the misdeeds of the past Councils and more time in looking after the affairs of the town, it would have been more to their credit. He then defended the action of the Council of 1890, re. the purchase of the chemical engine, and gave the reasons which induced them to make the purchase. He held that the chemical engine had never been given a fair trial and that at the late fire there were only three charges of chemical on hand in the town.

Mr. G. M. Annable was not a candidate, but spoke in defence of the chemical engine. He condemned the Council for their lack of courtesy to the expert when he came up to test the engine. He claimed that the chemical engine was a good machine, and would do good work if properly attended to.

Mr. J. G. Chalmers spoke principally in reference to the necessity of a sidewalk on the west side of Main street, where it was burnt. He considered in justice it should be rebuilt without delay. He was not a candidate for civic honors.

Mr. O. B. Fysh criticized the Council of 1891, for their mismanagement of affairs in nearly every department. He was a candidate for the Council and if elected would endeavor to look after the best interests of the town. He defended the chemical engine and said that had not been given fair play.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Times.

Dear Sir:—In a few more days those two creditable individuals who treated the petition of over fifty ratepayers with contempt, will have to step down from their high pedestal on the school board, and it will then be the ratepayers (especially those whose petition was ridiculed) to see that those worthies are relegated so far to a back seat that their croak will not be heard in future, and men elected who are capable of understanding that in the best interests of the school a teacher who is giving general satisfaction should never be dismissed, and where a petition of over fifty ratepayers, including the parents of the children under his charge, is presented it should at least receive some consideration at their hands. Those worthies verbally admit that they have nothing against Mr. Lang as a teacher, except forsooth, he wanted more salary. Do they for a moment suppose that by changing teachers the school will be any further advanced in six months, or even a year, than it is at the present. It will take most of that time for the children to get accustomed to the new man's mode of teaching, or do they suppose that it is to their credit for the paltry sum of \$50, to bring a man 2000 miles to starve on \$550 per year because he offers to do so on \$500. It strikes me that B. A's are losing caste rapidly when they would accept such paltry allowance. Men should be elected who would scorn to let little petty personalities interfere with their duties as servants of the public. "Level headed men" should be elected for the school board, rather than the town council, as it is there that the most of our money goes. Just think of it, all the taxes that will be collected this year, viz. \$3,300, is to go to the school board, and outside of this the Dominion Government pays most of the teachers' salaries. Now where is it all expended after paying about \$700 on debentures, \$300 for caretaker and \$500 for fuel which is an extortion. No doubt quite a sum goes to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the shores of the Atlantic to pay for advertising for teachers, while our own paper, which should have the preference, is left out in the cold. It is about time the ratepayers were aroused and put in men who can give expression to their own opinions and study the interests of the ratepayers in general and the school board in particular.

Yours, Etc.

RATEPAYER.

Presbyterian Sunday School Christmas tree Entertainment.

For the past three years the Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church have held their annual Christmas tree entertainment on Christmas eve. The one on Thursday night of last week was the greatest success they ever had, the audience being larger and the programme better than in previous years. Campbell's hall was well filled with an appreciative audience and was very tastefully decorated. A large Christmas tree stood on the platform, well laden with gifts to gladden the hearts of the little ones. During the performance of the programme, it was the object of many wondering glances. Rev. Mr. Clay acted as chairman, and the Superintendent Mr. Seymour Green read the following report of the

school for the past year.

Officers and Teachers	12
Average attendance	8
Scholars on Roll	94
Average attendance	70
Average collection per Sunday	\$2.00
Expenditure on School	\$92.00
Balance on hand	\$10.00
Number of books in Library	300
Number who attended every Sabbath during the year, scholars	5
Teachers	2

The following programme was rendered by the scholars of the school in a manner which showed natural ability on their part and careful training on the part of the Officers and Teachers having charge.

1. Hymn "Who is he in Yonder Stall."
2. Opening Address, Vera Abbey.
3. The Young Orator, John Rollo.
4. Duet "Christmas Story," Nellie Morrison, Maggie Hewlett.
5. Lizzie's Letter, Lizzie Hood.
6. Tableau, First Scene.
7. John Jinks's Sermon, James Findlay.
8. Mother's Baby, George Miller.
9. Tableau, Second Scene.
10. Acrostic Exercise, Sixteen Small Children.
11. Christmas Carol.
12. Grandpapa's Kisses, Marion Morrison.
13. Duet, "No Sir," Winnie McLean and Neil Morrison.
14. Dialogue, Ten Lazy Boys.
15. Recitation, Bella and Edith Gass.
16. Song, "Hot Mud Pies," Marion Morrison.
17. Tableau, Dolly's Doctor.
18. Song "The Little Mothers," Eight Little Girls.
19. Good Company, Archie Hood.
20. Report of School.
21. Dialogue, "The Art Critic."
22. Our Heroes, Peter Sharp.
23. Kitten, Bertha Hannah.
24. The Tongue, Belle Thompson.
25. Dialogue, "At Our House," Peter Sharp, James Simington.
26. Solo, "My Ain Country," Nellie Morrison.
27. A Boy's Opinion, Willie Rollo.
28. Dialogue, "Honesty the Best Policy," Six Boys.
29. Tableau.
30. Some facts and fancies about Moose Jaw, Several Boys.
31. Recitation, "The Little Stray Away," Nellie Morrison.
32. Distribution of Presents.

At a recent meeting of the Teachers and Officers of the school, it was decided to donate the collection of one Sabbath every month towards the support of a mission in the province of Honan, China.

The Sunday School under Mr. Green's Superintendency is in a flourishing condition and he is ably supported by an excellent staff of officers and teachers.

Rev. Mr. Clay will take charge of the Bible class, next year. Mr. Lang having tendered his resignation owing to his departure from town.

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the ratepayers of Moose Jaw (Protestant Public School District, No. 1, of the North West Territories, will be held in the schoolroom on Thursday, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Trustees; to receive the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer; to elect two Trustees to fill vacancies on the board, and other business.

A. R. TURNBULL, Chairman.

STRAYED—from Eye Brow Lake Ranch, one Brown Cow 5 years old, inflexible brand. W. D. on left hip, left horn broken near point, when last seen had rope on horns. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

Box 3, Moose Jaw. DONALD McLEAN, 18-17-90.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the Moose Jaw Protestant Public School District, No. 1, will be held on Thursday, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, in the school house. A quorum will be elected and other business attended to. A full attendance is requested.

ROBERT GREEN, Chairman.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Moose Jaw Electoral District Farmers' Institute will be held on Thursday, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, in the school house. A quorum will be elected and other business attended to. A full attendance is requested.

J. W. McINTOSH, Secy. Treas.

WRIGHT BROS.

BUTCHERS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

Paid for

POULTRY.

Main St., - Moose Jaw

OTTAWA HOTEL!

This Hotel will now be found to be First class in every particular.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS

R. H. HOIT Prop.

RIVER STREET—Winn.

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GOOD TEAMS

— of —

Working or Brood Mares!

FOR SALE.

Apply to

WM. MCCARTER,

Moose Jaw

THE BALLOT.

The Legislative Assembly Will Shortly Frame a "Ballot Act."

On Dec. 21st in the Legislative Assembly after routine business, the following debate took place:—

Mr. Dill moved that in the opinion of this House a system of voting by ballot should be adopted for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly. He said the principle of the ballot was the unquestionable right of the British elector and the people of the Territories should have the privilege extended to them. He said there was great dissatisfaction in his district on this head. He merely would ask the House to approve of the ballot and next session a bill could be brought in and printed, remain before the people for a year and be passed at the next succeeding session.

Mr. Betts said although he would vote for the motion he would ask the House not to lose sight of the expense attendant on a ballot system. He had yet to learn that any serious dissatisfaction existed among the people. It was a cumbersome system to force on a large district like the Saskatchewan. In Cumberland the deputy returning officer had to walk 400 miles and to make him carry a ballot box as a pack would indeed be an injustice. But although the ballot would entail much inconvenience in his district he would not oppose the motion if the rest of the members said it was in the interests of the country.

Mr. Davidson said a committee had been appointed two years ago to prepare an election act. He was a little surprised to see a statement as to Lieutenant-Governor's answer to a temperance delegation on this subject, to the effect that the Assembly had not asked for the ballot. It was well known that they were committed to a system of that kind, although the bill had not been brought in. He would support the motion.

Mr. Knowlton was pleased with the liberality of mind displayed by Mr. Betts. He said in his (the speaker's) district the people wanted the ballot. They wanted a system under which they could poll their votes without fear or intimidation. (Hear, hear.) In the future they expected large industries to spring up and the employees of those industries should be given a system by which they could vote as they pleased. He hoped the House would adopt the ballot measure.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

MEDICINE HAT ITEMS.

A Record of Fatalities.

The town of Medicine Hat has during the past three months been the scene of a number of calamities and fatalities, which have brought death and sorrow to a number of homes. Three prominent residents of the town have succumbed to the dread malady, typhoid fever. The first to go was Mr. Bassett, then Dr. Oliver, the Superintendent of the hospital, and in a short time afterwards Mr. Sharp, the esteemed principal of the public school. All three were clever young men, and the untimely close of their promising careers, cast a gloom over the community.

Then followed the sad deaths of the two young boys who were frozen to death in a blizzard a short distance from home.

Last week brakeman J. H. Cunliffe had his right hand crushed so badly while coupling cars at Colley Station, as to necessitate amputation at the wrist. He had recently returned from Detroit and was shortly to be promoted to conductor. The operation on Mr. Cunliffe was not finished when another brakeman named Ward was brought to the hospital with three fingers crushed, between the drawers while coupling cars at Dunmore.

The hospital is nearly full of patients mostly suffering from pneumonia and Dr. Calder is kept very busy attending to the patients.

The position of the forty-five election petitions in Ontario stands thus: Unseated, Liberals 10, Conservative 6; dismissed, Liberals 10, Conservatives 8; vacant by death, 1 Conservative; awaiting judgement, Liberals 4; awaiting trial, Liberals 5, Conservative 1. The probabilities point to forty by-elections before Parliament meets.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

Deep interest is being manifested in the work of this great Exposition, and already thousands of persons are engaged throughout the world in collecting information, and securing specimens illustrating the arts of every department of science. In connection with the "Department of Ethnology and Archaeology," special observers have been appointed, who will seek to obtain the assistance of collectors, that important facts relating to the Indian tribes and articles of native manufacture illustrating the manners and customs of the people may be preserved. It is desirable that a lodge or wigwam belonging to every tribe be received, with all its appurtenances, so that ethnologists may be able to study the characteristics of each tribe. The Canadian Northwest is a rich field for the Ethnologist and Archaeologist, and it is important that the heads of the department have recognized this, and sought help in this direction. Collectors are already at work in Alberta; but we are anxious to have every tribe represented, and therefore wish to enlist the services of many others throughout the country. Many of our settlers have archaeological specimens and articles of Indian manufacture which they would gladly donate for the purpose, allowing them afterwards to go to the Smithsonian Museum or the Peabody Museum. We shall be glad to hear from anyone who will act as collector, and any who will donate specimens or give us information relating to the tribes of the Northwest and the Half-Breeds. Each collector and donor will receive credit at the World's Exposition for the work done. The Indian tribes of Canada will be represented at the World's Exposition and we are anxious to have a very full exhibit. Articles may be sent properly tagged with the names of donor and collector, name of the location of the tribe and date to Dr. McLean, Moose Jaw, Assa, from whom information relating to the Department of Ethnology and Archaeology may be obtained. The collections made should be sent not later than August, 1892. The Exposition will be formally opened in October 1892 but not fully opened to the public until May, 1893. It is desirable that all the donations be sent in during 1892. We look for a hearty response from missionaries, teachers, Indian agents, and other persons who have become conversant with Indian life and customs.

JOHN McLEAN,
Special observer for the Canadian North West.
Moose Jaw, Assa, Nov. 1891.

MARLBOROUGH

For some months past the ladies here have been very much agitated over the frequent visits of one of our popular and prosperous young bachelors, to the home of a certain young lady. The mystery was however solved on the 16th ult., by the appearance of Rev. A. McGregor, on the scene, who armed with the authority of the Presbyterian Church proceeded to make two loving hearts one. The above refers to the recent marriage of Mr. H. Derrell of 30-18-26, one of the most enterprising and intelligent young English farmers in the North West, to Miss Maron, second daughter of Mr. Thos. Winn. Miss Ella Winn acted as bridesmaid for her sister, in a graceful and becoming manner, and the groom was supported by Mr. A. E. Day. After the marriage ceremony was over the party sat down to a sumptuous repast, provided by the young ladies' parents after which the happy couple departed for their future home, where a reception was held and a few hours very pleasantly spent. Mr. and Mrs. Derrell start out in their married life with the best wishes of their many friends throughout the Moose Jaw district. We hope more of the lonely young bachelors of the plains will follow "Harry's" excellent example and take to themselves a partner to share their joys and sorrows.

Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Beesley, of Marlborough have had one of Cleary Bros' furnaces placed in their new brick residence. Mr. Beesley, is one of our most enterprising and prosperous farmers, and in Mrs. Beesley, he has a helpmate, as enterprising as himself. Their industry is meeting with the success which it deserves, and they have now the honor of having the best house on the prairie.

PASQUA ITEMS

The threshing machines have arrived in our neighborhood, at last, which we know how to appreciate. Messrs. Love and Doan threshed 443 bushels of wheat in less than four hours.

Mr. James Alcox's wheat averaged 40 bushels per acre off breaking. Who can beat it?

While cleaning up around the machine at Mr. N. Alcox's, a bag was put through the cylinder, which did considerable damage, breaking both concaves and causing several days' delay. The big syndicate machine, superintended by Mr. J. Buchanan is doing big work among the shareholders and a few select outsiders.

We hope some of our bachelors will take the gentle hint given in the Pasqua items of two weeks ago, and make the heart of your fair correspondent rejoice before the lily drops and dies.

We notice a new arrival from the east, who is prospecting in the neighborhood. There is considerable vacant land around Pasqua yet for homesteading, but we expect it will be speedily taken up next spring as several parties have already been inquiring after land and it being the nearest point to Moose Jaw where there is any available government land. No doubt prospective settlers will turn their attention this way.—Com.

BUFFALO LAKE.

A social gathering was held at the residence of Mr. James McCartney, 12-19-26 on Christmas evening. The young people of the Buffalo Lake district assembled on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. McCartney, and spent a very enjoyable evening. Dancing commenced at seven o'clock in the evening and continued until seven o'clock next morning. At twelve o'clock dancing was "called off" and an hour spent in enjoying the bounteous refreshments provided by Mrs. McCartney. When daylight was peeping over the rugged hills of Buffalo Lake, the party broke up and after singing "Auld Lang Syne" all departed for their homes praising the kind hospitality of the host and hostess. That others in the district may follow the example of Mr. and Mrs. McCartney is the wish of the young people of the district.—Com.

The Winnipeg Exhibition Association has issued a circular, asking farmers who have fine samples of grain, etc., to hold some for the exhibition, which will take place in July next. Large prizes will be offered for grain, etc., from the crop of 1891. Exhibits will be carried free by the railways, and passenger tickets will be issued at the low rate of one cent per mile, from points where the single fare is over \$4. From points where the single fare is under \$4 or under, return trip tickets will be issued for one fare.

Three weeks ago Gen. Granick and Sgt. Mowat left the former's ranch to hunt for some cattle and have not been heard of yet. But Mr. A. Mowat thinks they are all right, as they had plenty of clothes and provisions and they are too old birds to be caught by frost. Nevertheless men have been sent from town to their ranches and we shall await their return with some anxiety.—Regina Leader

The royal commission to investigate the charge against Commissioner Herdman will, it is rumored, be opened at Regina on Jan. 12th. We understand that Mr. E. P. Davis, of Calgary, has been retained by Commissioner Herdman to act as counsel for him at the various points at which the investigation will be held.—Calgary Tribune.

Archie Johnstone, a laborer employed in the elevator of the Ogilvie Milling company, met with a sad misfortune yesterday morning, losing the four fingers of his right hand by accidentally getting them caught in the gearing of the machinery. They were promptly dressed by the doctors.—Free Press.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Medicine Hat Hospital was held last week. Among other business transacted, Messrs. Perrett and Sexton were appointed Auditors for the coming year and Dr. Calder was appointed Medical Superintendent at a salary of \$800 per annum.

The quantity of wheat marketed in Medicine Hat this season up to date amounts to 400,000 bushels.

NOTICE.

Parties in search of firewood, game etc., had better make sure where they ramble, as the undersigned gives it as imperative that he will prosecute all trespassers. Game wood, pasture and all other privileges being reserved on the ranch comprising the following properties Sec. 24 and 31, T. 21, R. 22, S. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Township 15 W. of 2nd M. CHAS. NICOLE, Mapleford Ranch, Qu'Appelle valley.

RIDING WITHOUT STIRRUPS.

How to Become Expert in Horsemanship, Although at some Discomfort.

To an untrained person happening in at Durland's riding academy last Friday evening the sight there presented on the tankard must have suggested an initial rehearsal for a circus performance. Riding Master McGibbon, mounted on a lively bay mare, was in the center of the ring shouting orders to thirteen gentlemen, also in the saddle, who seemed to be striving hard to break their individual and collective necks. It was a unique performance, one fraught with results the next day that must have made chairs a drug in the market, and caused a great rush for mantelpieces as most useful articles of household convenience.

"When does the ambulance arrive?" asked one of the gallant horsemen as the squad trotted around the arena, each man bounding up and down in the saddle as though he would shake his teeth out. And as the laughter caused by the plaintive inquiry subsided an unsophisticated miss among the spectators remarked to her escort that she had seen "ridin' and ridin', but no ridin' like this ridin'." In truth, it did look rather grotesque, but the fact is that the men were all accomplished horsemen and had just organized themselves into "a rough riding class." They were riding without stirrups.

To become a thoroughly expert horseman one should be able to ride gracefully without stirrups or saddle, and it was to the accomplishment of this end that the uncomfortable riders essayed. And a most commendable undertaking was it, too, that well disciplined and emulation. Rockless prairie men from the west and bold hunters of the south, at the horsemen of the north, because the average habit of the bridle path in Central park rides with his knees under his chin, his arms akimbo and his toes describing and oblique angle with the flanks of his nag. When McGibbon has finished with the "rough riding class" they will be able to give an exhibition of horsemanship that will compare with any of the cowboys in Buffalo Bill's show for skillfulness and surpass them all in grace.

In addition to riding without stirrups, which is a difficult thing to do, but which trains the rider to secure a perfect balance and depend upon his legs for guiding the horse, there were many other interesting feats performed. And, by the way, riders here perhaps rarely understand what their teacher meant when he instructed them to keep their "heels down." By riding without stirrups they discover that the observance of this rule makes the muscles tense and secures a better grip with the thighs, knees and calves of the legs. An illustration of the efficacy of this practice was furnished at Princeton recently when a young undergraduate was about to be "cossed" by a "back jumper." A strapping sophomore acted as the "horse," but the "rider" gripped so hard with his knees that the big chap screamed with pain and gave up the game.

The other exercises consisted of reclining upon the horse's back and rising to a sitting posture again, in quick military order; mounting and dismounting by vaulting from the ground over the horse's withers and vice versa; shifting from one side to the other of the saddle, by throwing a leg over the horse's neck; making a complete turn in the saddle by throwing the legs one after the other across the horse's hindquarters, and finally recouping the correct gait. All of these movements were designed to enable the riders so much at home in the saddle that no matter whether the horse may buck, jump, shy or stumble his rider shall be absolutely steady in his seat. At the future meetings riding without a saddle, a blanket only used to protect the rider's garment, will be undertaken, and, as a further test of expertness, hurdle jumping will be on the programme.—New York Herald.

Health in New York and London. Some interesting statistics in regard to health in the two great cities of New York and London are summarized as follows by The Medical and Surgical Journal: The deaths in London last year numbered 78,848, or 185 per 1,000; in New York 40,174, or 20.33; and in Paris, 22,676 per 1,000. The birth returns for New York are incomplete, but the birth rate in London was 20.7 per 1,000; in Paris, 27. The male births in Paris were 30,723; the female births, 29,913. In London the numbers were, males, 66,629; females, 64,471; but in the total population of London there is a majority of 229 females. France has 217 male births in New York numbered 1,155; in London, 2,099. To be equal, the figures referring to New York should only be a third. New York compares unfavorably with London in the matter of suicides. There were 217 in New York and 409 in London. Between 800 and 1,000 persons take their own lives in Paris every year.

In New York 1,158 were killed by accidents, and in London, 2,215. There were only 1,292 deaths from bronchitis in New York, while in London there were 10,685. But while some hundreds die every year in London as the result of illness and obesity, 61 deaths were recorded last year from starvation. A decreased death rate is invariably accompanied by a lower birth rate. The deaths in London last year were the lowest on record; the births, the lowest since 1841. In the western districts, where the wealthy reside, and where the degree of comfort is high, the deaths fell to 16.4, and the births to 25.5; but in the impoverished and overcrowded east, where the poor never get a breath of fresh air, and are huddled together in wretched tenements, the deaths rose to 27.5 and the births to 26.5. The people least able to support children are the most prolific, and the higher the degree of social comfort and well being, the less the increase of procreation.

The Cologne Gazette relates that when the Sultan offered Emperor William a cigarette from his own hand, the latter took it and put it in his pocket, saying he would preserve it always as a souvenir, and then begged for another to smoke. The Sultan "was deeply moved" by this grand international episode. The queen of Italy recently found a streak of ugly and indecent green color on her favorite lap dog, and on inquiry found that King Humbert, for whom she had procured from Paris a bottle of hair dye which she desired him to use on his gray mustache, had sensibly concluded to have it tried on the dog.

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YOUNG ONTARIO MARES,

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McCORMICK & SLATER,

MERCHANT TAILORS

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French, English, Scotch, and Canadian Wools.

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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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